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The showman who is looking for an
alleged Republican who proposes to vin-
dicate his Republicanism by voting for
Taggart.

The School Board, run under the order
of the Democratic combination, pays 5
or 6 per cent. interest on temporary
loans, but Controller Truesler gets loans,
when he needs them, for 3 per cent.

Every voter who desires to have the
city finances run loosely and to have the
controller constantly borrowing money
from Democratic bankers at 6 and 8 per
cent. until the taxes can be collected
should vote the Democratic ticket.

According to the American Economist,
which has made inquiry, the number of
men employed by 456 industrial establish-
ments in the year mentioned was as
follows: 1890, 82,833; 1892, 94,560; 1894,
68,113; 1895, 80,196. This means that with
all the pickling up of industries since the
free trade party was overwhelmed with
defeat last November, only 80,196 men
are employed where 94,560 were paid
wages in 1892, when war was declared
upon American protection.

In Kentucky, so soon after the great
Demonstration was made by the Grand
Army to show the good will of the ex-
Union soldiers and the section they rep-
resent, the Democratic candidate for
Governor is going about the State dis-
cussing the dead issues growing out of
the war and appealing to the old prej-
udices which grew out of the strife. He is
trying to undo all that Watterson and
others did and tried to do, the work of
the National Emancipation.

Admiring Democratic papers are speak-
ing of the exhibit of roadmaking ma-
terials made by the Department of Agri-
culture at Atlanta as one of Secretary
Morton's brilliant and original ideas. It
is a very good idea, and the display will
serve as an excellent object lesson in the
Southern land of bad roads, but the plan
did not originate with Mr. Morton. Such
an exhibit, and, as the Journal under-
stands, the first of its kind, was made in
Indianapolis three years ago as the re-
sult of the efforts of Mr. Will Fortune,
then secretary of the Commercial Club.

Years ago the Greenback leaders
dropped their old name and substituted
People's party. Finding that they were
not the party of any considerable number
of people they dropped that name and
rallied under the name of Populists. Now
that their following under that name is
waning, why do they not join those who
are trying to frighten the old parties by
threatening to set up a bimetallic, that is,
a silver party, and take the name of the
Bimetallic party? It would be as
false and misleading as the previous
names they have from time to time as-
sumed, but they might get a few thou-
sand votes that they could not obtain
while doing business under any of their
old names.

The sound money committee of the
New York Chamber of Commerce has
made a canvass of the next House of
Representatives on the silver question,
and the result is that only eighty-eight
of the 354 members-elect will vote for the
free coinage of silver, while 216 are re-
corded as hostile to the proposition. The
views of the remaining fifty-six are un-
known. The poll of the Senate shows
forty-three votes against free coinage to
forty-one in favor, when Utah is re-
presented. There is reason to fear, however,
that some of the Senators counted as
hostile to free silver are not so. But,
with less than one-fourth of the members
of the House in favor of free silver, the
outlook is not encouraging for the cham-
pions of fifty-cent dollars.

The prompt suppression of the British
Anarchist Morley by the police officers
on Sunday in Chicago will call forth
the approval of all good citizens. The
police inspector permitted the blather-
skite to abuse the police, the newspapers
and to assail the courts and the "money
power," but when he began to berate the
stars and stripes and to glorify the red
flag of anarchy he looked to see
triumphantly raised aloft in place of the
emblem which stands for government,
the official ordered him to stop and made
sure that he did so. Freedom of speech
ends when a speaker begins to preach
sedition. Abuse of officers of the law can
be tolerated as freedom of speech, but
when any man says that his mission is
to lead men to destroy government, he
has crossed the line which separates the
utmost limit of free speech from seditious
mouthing.

It is a very languid interest that a
majority of people feel in the return of
Lieutenant Peary from his second Arctic
expedition. They are glad he is back if
he wanted to get back, but they wonder
why he should ever have cared to go.
They are not quite sure whether or not
there is another party of explorers still
wandering among the ice floes, but they
know that if there is a relief expedition
will be organized and history be re-
peated. It is the exceptional person who

keeps pace with the record of north pole
seekers. Few can tell at any given time
whose expedition is on foot or whose
party it is time to rescue. They only feel
vaguely confident that one trip or the
other is under way. Interest in the
north pole is neither intense nor wide-
spread, nor is its importance rated very
highly. So long as any portion of the
globe remains unknown adventurous men
will be explorers, but it cannot be ex-
pected that the public will share their
enthusiasm. Just now, at least, it is a
trifle tired of Arctic journeys.

CONTRAST RATHER THAN COM-
PARISON.

A. A. Young, Edward G. Stott, John
Uhl, H. W. Tufewiler, George W.
Lancaster and Carey McPherson are
the Republican candidates for coun-
cilmen at large. Robert M. Madden,
Thomas J. Montgomery, Albert E. Rauch,
Edward Sherer, George J. Dudley and
John O'Connor are the Democratic can-
didates for the same offices.

Mr. Young very intelligent voter in
Indianapolis known by reputation. He
grew up in one of the leading dry goods
houses of the city and some time ago went
into business for himself, where he con-
tinues at the present time. He has been
a member of the Council two terms.
During all that period he has always at-
tended faithfully to his duties. In the
present Council, than which Indianap-
olis never had a better, Mr. Young has
been a prominent and influential mem-
ber. His record is that of the ma-
jority of the present Council. He can al-
ways be trusted to stand for the inter-
ests of the whole city. He knows what
the interests of the whole city are, be-
cause he knows the representative peo-
ple of the city. Mr. Madden is the name
on the Democratic ticket opposite that
of Mr. Young. Can any one give any
reason why he should be elected to the
very important position of councilman
at large? How many old citizens know
him outside of the directory? Who can
vouch for his intelligence relative to the
affairs of Indianapolis? He may be the
best of men, but, as no one knows him,
it is fair to assume that he bears the
mark of the Lieber-Frenzle branding
iron.

Edward G. Stott is known as an intel-
ligent business man holding a most re-
sponsible position in a leading firm. He
is a member of the present Council and
has established a reputation for intelli-
gence and public spirit. He is in touch
with the active and potent energies of
the city. But his opponent, Mr. Mont-
gomery, who can vouch for his familiar-
ity with the affairs of the city? There
are the gas interests, the street railway
and telephone franchises and like im-
portant questions for the next Council—
is Mr. Montgomery known by anybody to
be equal to these subjects, or was he se-
lected because he will do the bidding of
the same class of Democratic bosses who
control the School Board? Under Sul-
livan a few unknown men like Mr.
Montgomery became the tools of a finan-
cial coterie which was opposed to the
refunding of the city debt in 1892—who
has the assurance to give the public that
he will not be the victim of the Consumers'
Trust?

John Uhl is widely known as an in-
dustrious and successful business man
and a public-spirited citizen. Every man
who knows him knows that he will make
a good councilman, but who will under-
take to set forth the qualifications of Mr.
Rauch?

Mr. Tufewiler has long been known as
a good citizen, having taken his first
lessons in Wilder's famous brigade. His
opponent on the Democratic ticket is the
only one on it who has a record. It is
very unfortunate for him that he has.
He was a member of the last Sullivan
Council. As often as he was present at
the meeting he voted with the gang, but
being absent at more than half the roll
calls, he may claim support on the
ground that his record is not so long
as those of some of his colleagues. Such
men are not wanted in the Council.

Mr. Lancaster, on the Republican
ticket, an ex-soldier, is a man well known
in Indianapolis. An active builder for
years, he knows values in the city. Mr.
McPherson is a man of so high repute in
the traveling men's organization that he
is one of the officers of its most impor-
tant protective associations. Against
these two men the Democrats have placed
a Mr. Dudley and Mr. John O'Connor,
who was so impressed with his unfitness
that he explained to the convention which
nominated him that he was not guilty of
breaking up the Freight Handlers' Union. But
why should any good citizen vote for Dudley
and O'Connor when such men as George
W. Lancaster and Carey McPherson are
in nomination?

Such are the opposing tickets for coun-
cilmen at large. There can be no com-
parison of the one with the other, but
the contrast is most marked. The Republi-
can ticket represents the best interests
of Indianapolis. The unknown men on
the Democratic ticket—for what and for
whom do they stand? All that is known
of them is that several respectable citi-
zens were pushed aside to make room for
them in a convention manipulated by the
Lieber and Frenzels.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CHAINS.

One of the questions which Congress
should be prepared to consider at an
early date is the attitude which the gov-
ernment should assume toward the Cu-
ban insurgents. For a majority of those
who are in accord with the incoming
House, it may safely be said that they
will be disappointed if that House does
not take immediate action recognizing
the Cuban patriots as belligerents and
entitled to all the rights which may be
demanded of neutrals. The Cubans have
demonstrated that they are not bands of
brigands seeking plunder, but are prac-
tically an organized majority of the peo-
ple seeking to wrest the island from
Spanish tyranny and injustice.

So far as the relations between Spain
and the United States are concerned,
they are not and have not been such that
Spain can claim any consideration from
this government. From the first Spain
has been as hostile toward us as she
has dared to be. When the civil war
broke out here, Spain made haste to re-
cognize the Confederate government and
to accord it the rights of belligerents.
Since the war we have been on the eve
of war with Spain because of her en-
croachments upon the rights of American
ship-owners. She has just made a most
tardy and half-way apology for the firing
by one of her warships upon an American
vessel.

In addition to the foregoing considera-
tions there is a growing feeling in this

country that the Spanish regime is a
back number, and should not be per-
mitted to hold in subjugation a valuable
territory which belongs to the new world.
A government which has not changed
its methods in two centuries is out of
place on an island which belongs to the
American continent. Consequently,
when there are a million people on that
island, constituting a large majority of
the inhabitants, who desire to throw off
the despotism of an effete system, the
United States, as the progressive nation
of the world, should not show an indiffer-
ence to their struggle for independence.
Whether it is the American policy or not,
it is the sentiment of the American peo-
ple that there should be but one govern-
ment in North America. Just now a
large part of Canada seems desirous of
being a dependency of Great Britain; but
if the time should ever come when Can-
ada desires independence, the American
people will sustain the Dominion in mak-
ing such a demand as far as they can,
not because of special hostility to Great
Britain, but because they would like to
see an end of foreign rule on this con-
tinent.

When the mercury fell 50 degrees inside
of twelve hours more things were
marked with sudden changes than the
mere state of the atmosphere. The in-
quiry, "Is it hot enough for you?" died
as swift a death as its perpetrator should
have done weeks before. The straw hat
but yesterday so seemingly gave way to the
derby or appeared at intervals with a
dejected air. The shirt waist so ubiqui-
tous all summer had from sight on Mon-
day morning after fainting and faintly
say, 11 p. m. on Sunday. When wheel-
womans drove yesterday and encountered
the chill, visions of sweaters and heavy
bicycle suits arose before them, while the
lately-cherished waists were seen in dis-
solving view. To elderly persons not yet
affected by the bicycle epidemic came
pleasing thoughts of their favorite coat
weather pastime, whilst the belated
warm weather jokes in the newspapers
had a singular fitness on Monday morn-
ing, while the advertisements of furs and
cloaks no longer irritated the sensitive
reader, but acquired instant attraction.
The happy faculty of forgetting physical
misery had striking manifestations. The
dressing, debilitating, long prevailing
heat, being a thing of yesterday, as-
sumed the place of a far distant unim-
portant incident. Discomfort having
vanished, it became difficult all at once
to recall the very recent unpleasant sen-
sations. With the thermometer at 60 it
was difficult to realize that it could ever
have been 90. The brazen sky, the ter-
rible sun, the blinding glare were num-
bered as things far away. The flesh that
had melted and sizzled and suffered with
the temperature at 100 carried no sign
when restored to coolness and comfort.

Perspiring, sweating, wearing human-
ity of one day was a thing of yesterday,
hopeful on the one hand, and one terrible
summer, the memory of which will be
enough to make one shiver, but meanwhile
neither will weigh on the mind. Physi-
cally, at least, the human creature
adapts itself to its environment in a
manner beautiful to behold. If the spiri-
tual transformation is enacted with
equal ease, as Gall Hamilton is the latest
to assert, it is surely not to be de-
sired, especially if the change of temperature
is a fall and not a rise.

Managers of the State fair in Maine
claim the credit of having discovered a
new idea in the management of such ex-
hibitions, and as new ideas are nowhere
more badly needed than in fair associa-
tions, it may be well to investigate the
merits of the claim. Profiting by the un-
pleasant example of another large fair
held in the same State, of which disrepu-
table side shows of every sort were the
distinctive feature, the Maine Board of
Agriculture realized to admit any such
shows. It realized, however, that the
public wants amusement and entertain-
ment rather than instruction, and that a
mere display of farm products was not
enough to draw a crowd. It decided to
spend its money for such attractions as
were in some way allied with agriculture
or the agricultural interests of the State.
As a consequence, coaching parades,
teams of horses and cattle on the track,
a procession of grange floats and a va-
riety of other novelties of a similar char-
acter were provided and drew crowds of
both country and city visitors who had
long been weary of the stereotyped ex-
hibits. The receipts were large and the
vulgar side shows were not missed. The
Indiana board might profit by the Maine
example. It will need something next
year to take the place of the disgraceful
"Midway" of this season.

Poet Charles Algernon Swinburne should
be made an honorary member of the A. P.
He thinks force alone can secure jus-
tice for Protestants living in South Ameri-
can Catholic republics. He says Chicago
Methodists are wasting their time in ap-
pealing to the Pope for a modification of
"monstrous claims."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Queen Victoria is a very convenient old
lady, overlooking in some-in-law has
rendered close flanking necessary. Strips of
dugeet, warranted to wash, cover part of
the carpet in the dining room at Balmoral.
Dr. J. C. Johnson, who was simply
just declined an offer from an American
manager for a tour of the United States
this winter. He had already accepted en-
gagements for Germany in the autumn and
for England and Scotland in the spring,
and will not break them.

The mother of the late Charles V. Riley,
the famous entomologist, was a member of
one of the oldest and most aristocratic
families in England. She was disowned
and disinherited, however, because of her
marriage, which was far beneath her
rank. She died in Scotland, and it is in-
teresting to note that she was so intent
as to give her son a splendid education.

Mrs. Melba has been interviewed in
Paris regarding knickerbockers for women.
She says that she detests masculine cos-
tume for the gender sex and has always
refused to wear it even on the stage. For
a bicycle dress for women she has no
word. She said that she does not con-
sider the wheel a proper machine for
women's use.

An Epworth League social at Morris-
ville, Pa., and a very near ending in a
tragedy. Several young ladies, for a joke,
baked a cake and put a number of little
China dolls, some of them an inch long,
in the cake. Amos Shinkle happened to
get a piece of the cake and one of the
dolls got down his throat. It died fast
and he came near choking to death before
he was relieved.

The Emperor of China, Kuang Hsu, was
twenty-four last month. He cannot appear
in public, and when he goes abroad it is
usually in a close sedan chair, with guards
on each side of the road to prevent
intruders from staring at his sacred per-
son. He is said to be a very pious man,
and by a wall, through which nobody but
the court officials ever penetrates without
a special permit.

Hetty Green, who is spending the sum-
mer at Bellows Falls, Vt., does her own
shopping and is often seen coming from the
village store with a package of tea, pound
of crackers and bag of flour in her arm.
Hetty is liked by the Bellows Falls peo-
ple. She pays her taxes when she deems

them just. Recently she had the water
cut off from her house because she thought
she was overcharged for it.

The old homestead of Jane Grey Swis-
sheim, in Swissvale, Pa., is the Mecca of
many visitors to Pittsburgh. Mrs. Swis-
sheim was the first woman engaged to re-
port Washington's news in a daily news-
paper. She was employed for that purpose
by Horace Greeley.

She was a woman of the younger Khedive
of Egypt, always taking precedence above all his
advisers. She is said to be one of the most
beautiful women in Egypt, in addition to
being the cleverest. The Khedive lives the
life of a well-to-do English farmer. On his
large model farm he has established a
model village, with school, club and
mosque, and a fire engine of modern man-
ufacture.

Lloyd Osbourne, in his account of Robert
Louis Stevenson's home life in Samoa, says
that Mr. Stevenson's family of Samoans
generally considered him a dandy. He was
twenty-one young men who were most
loyal to their chief. He had a remarkable
system of discipline that developed this
household into one of extraordinary inter-
est. "Unquestioning and absolute obedi-
ence" was the motto. No order once
given was ever altered or modified. Every
man had his work outlined for him in ad-
vance. He was a very good judge of the
written lists of his various duties. Little
proclamations and notices were often
posted up in order to correct petty ir-
regularities.

The wind bloweth.
The water floweth.
The subscriber knoweth.
And the Lord knoweth.
We are in need of our dues;
Some are running in the mud.
This thing of dunder
Gives us the blues.

—Callettville, Ky., Democrat.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Surprised.
"These jokes about the young man stay-
ing so late," remarked Chollie at about
11:35 p. m., "make me tired."

"Dear me," said Maud Edith, "I had an
idea you never got tired."

Sad, Yet True.
The beautiful day young;
But those whose minds are patterned on
the pie
Are saved by patent medicines to dis-
figure
The advertising columns.

Justifiable.
The commander of the modern battle
ship was called on to give his excuses for
the delay in coming to the aid of the
fisherman and blowing the little craft to bits.

"It had to be done," said he, sadly. "She
was headed straight toward us, and if she
had ever hit us there is no doubt that we
would have been sent to the bottom at
once."

Incredible.
"That young man," said the citizen,
"when you see crossing the street is only
twenty years old, but he holds the cham-
pionship of five States. Got it by
winning eighty-five games out of a possi-
ble hundred. Hardly seems credible, does
it?"

"No, indeed," replied the visiting stranger.
"I believe that a young man only
twenty years old has had time to play
eighty-five games of chess."

His Idea of a Business Administration.
It is not a question of who shall be
elective of the city of Indianapolis as
much as it is the problem of selecting
the proper man to run the city's business
administration.—F. Taggart.

To give time and talent to city affairs;
To rescue its credit when caught in the
snare
Of partisans, sharp and indignant "bears"—
To give time and talent to city affairs;
To rescue its credit when caught in the
snare
Of partisans, sharp and indignant "bears"—

But a public exchequer to honor your
checks.
With little of public concern to perplex—
While you run a hotel and its wet-goods
annex—
That's business you know.

To care that the laws are enforced and
obeyed;
To labor that justice be never outweighed;
To see that taxpayers are never betrayed—
To care that the laws are enforced and
obeyed;
To labor that justice be never outweighed;
To see that taxpayers are never betrayed—

Box to mount debt's toboggan and merrily
coast.
While gamblers grow fat and facetiously
boast
Of "snaps" on the hell shell and "pigeon"
on toast—
That's business you know.

To stand for the right without favor or
feign
To value morality more than "good cheer,"
And despise the grip when it is ready be-
hind—
All this you may safely ignore.
But the Mayor you want, 'tis to me very
plain.
Should manage the ropes of a party cam-
paign.
And tickle the "boys," just to keep them in
train—
That's business you know.—Nemo.

Atlanta Exposition.
"I doubt very much whether the Atlanta
Exposition will fall short of the Centennial
Exposition at Philadelphia."

Not that the Georgia Exposition is a
resident of Belleville, living two squares
west of the Hinshaw parsonage, was the
first witness. He was janitor of the school
building in which the defendant taught.

On the night of the tragedy Mrs. Hin-
shaw was at the bedside of her dying daugh-
ter and Mr. McCown was awake, ex-
pecting to be called at any minute. About
midnight Mr. McCown heard footsteps of
two persons going east, toward the par-
sonage. He was at the parsonage shortly
after eleven o'clock and later the same morn-
ing he came to Davisville, where Hinshaw's
body was found. Mrs. Hinshaw's brother, Dr.
McKinnin, a resident of Davisville, was
returning, the horse was unhitched near the
parsonage stable, but Mr. McCown did
not see the pocketbook lying there. Mr.
McCown, on cross-examination, said he did
not expect to find the pocketbook. He was
expecting to find the body of the girl.

He was questioned sharply by Mr. Spauld-
ing, who said that he had heard the foot-
steps of two persons and he added that he
"had footprints on the mud."

"I will wager a cigar you were not think-
ing of the mud," remarked Mr. Spauld-
ing, but the defense objected that it would
be proper to make bets with witnesses.

Dr. A. M. Strong, a witness for the
State, was recalled by the defense. The
doctor testified to the good name of Hin-
shaw, to the apparent happy relations ex-
isting between Hinshaw and his wife and
to the growth of the church under the di-
rection of the defendant. Dr. Strong testi-
fied to seeing Hinshaw drive down the Bel-
leville road on the evening of Sept. 15, 1894,
in a new motor car, and he testified to
what Hinshaw said at the time he was
repeated by the witness.

Dr. Strong testified to examining Hinshaw
and wife after the tragedy. Mrs. Hinshaw
was on a cot in the dining room, with her
feet crossed. The doctor examined her feet
to see if they were cold and at the same
time the left foot, which lay on the floor,
was found to be a bruise. The pillow
was bloody from the sunshout wound, the
bruise on the back of the head being
not much. On the defendant's left
hand, between the thumb and index finger,
were on the outside and the right side
indicating that they were the result of
a blow. Dr. Strong testified that he did
not think it possible that Hinshaw made
the bruises himself.

The first thing which Mr. Spauld-
ing cross-examination was to produce Dr.
Strong's evidence before the coroner, in
which he said the "made" examination of
Mrs. Hinshaw's lower extremities. Mr.
Spauld-
ing succeeded in getting Dr. Strong
recalled. In the grand jury inquiry Dr.
Strong made no mention of the bruise on
Hinshaw's hand, nor did he speak of the
incident in the two statements made to
the coroner. On direct examination Mr.
Spauld-
ing led him to say they were on the
left hand and the doctor asked to
correct his former statement.

Dr. Strong, who had taken a great deal
of interest in the defense, said he could
have you not," asked Mr. Spauld-
ing. The doctor admitted that he had been
interested in the defense, but denied that
he had "hustled" for witnesses.

Dr. Strong tried very hard to get the
doctor to say that after the tragedy he
had said, "some of you level-headed fel-
lows are likely to get the wrong end of
the stick," but he failed. The doctor
finally admitted that he made some

DR. WEIST TESTIFIES

SAYS MRS. HINSHAW COULD HAVE
WALKED AND TALKED.

But that Such Cases Are of Rare Oc-
currence—Many More Char-
acter Witnesses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—Dr. J. H. Weist, of Richmond, Va., was an important one in the Hinshaw trial.

The defense occupied the day by the exami-
nation of Dr. J. H. Weist, of Richmond, Va., who
was examined during the morning and
badly on cross-examination at the hand of
Attorney Spauld, but if the testimony of
Dr. J. H. Weist, of Richmond, on the nature
of Mrs. Hinshaw's wound, made the impres-
sion on the jury which it did upon the audi-
ence, it was indeed a good day for the de-
fendant. Dr. Weist was a most excellent
witness. Mr. Spauld was unable to shake
his testimony. Under the questioning of
Mr. Smith, the Richmond surgeon described
the wound of Mrs. Hinshaw and its prob-
able result, in clear and concise terms. He
was introduced for the purpose of damaging
the theory of the State which holds that
such a wound would have produced paral-
ysis, and she would not have been able to
move and speak as Hinshaw says she did
after being shot by the alleged burglars.

Dr. Weist said she might have moved,
walked and talked with the injury; that
such cases were known, although rare. He
cited three cases in his personal experience
where persons had received gunshot wounds
of the brain and lived for some time
without the loss of consciousness. Dr.
Weist illustrated his statements on a human
brain. The court room was oppressively
quiet when he began, but a loud sneeze by
one of the jurors relaxed the strain to which
the audience had put itself.

Hinshaw, the defendant, appeared fresh
and in the best of spirits. The commence-
ment of court in the morning, but at the
adjournment this evening he looked pale
and haggard. During the testimony of Dr.
Weist the defendant was very pale, and it
was not surprising, for Dr. Weist described
minutely the post mortem examination upon
the body of Thurza Hinshaw, telling how
the skull was sawed and chiseled open, the
brain removed and then sliced into thin
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